

PAYEE

The first three white men who landed into the interior of New Guinea were warned against Payee when he joined their party. He had not yet killed his man. He was hungry for human flesh. Then—the white man who had trusted him most—disappeared and Payee's laughter is heard in the jungle. Merin Moore Taylor, leader of the expedition, tells this story of fascinating adventure among

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ASIA

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The Demand for University Men

WHEN General Pershing sent from France for two hundred thousand trained engineers, he simply condensed into an instant demand, under the awful urgency of war, the call that is constantly going up here in time of peace. Not alone in engineering, but in agriculture, trade, manufacture, sanitation, government, and many other fields the demand is constantly "Give us more trained men."

In the Massachusetts Bay Colony only one person in 250 of the adult population was a college graduate, and this was regarded as a very high ratio; in 1920 the ratio was about one in 60. I think we must eventually reach a condition in which one in every ten will have had some educational training beyond that of the high school.

Because of the wide scope of university training in this country, there is little danger that we shall ever have any serious over-supply of trained specialists or what is sometimes called an "educated proletariat." If there is a temporary surplus of mechanical engineers, for example, the situation will soon correct itself by the turning of this surplus into medicine, sanitation, accounting, or other professions and occupations. Just at the present time, there is a manifest shortage of trained men and women in medicine, teaching and commerce.

New York University is responsive to the conditions of demand. Our evening classes are composed mainly of men who are employed during the day and who are pursuing their education with us for the concrete and demonstrable benefit it has in their careers. These men pay their tuition fees out of their own pockets. Their judgment of the amount and kind of training they require today will be reasonably sound. The demand from such sources has increased faster than we have been able to supply it. It has naturally influenced in some measure the instruction we give to those students who come to us with no clearly defined ideas about their needs.

And so long as this demand continues, I shall feel absolutely confident that there is a useful work waiting for every trained graduate of the University.

Chancellor
New York University

No. 12 in a series of informal talks published in these columns every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in the interests of New York University Extension Courses.

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An advertisement in the Last and Found columns of THE NEW YORK HERALD offers a real possibility of recovering your lost property.

MILLER PLANS MORE BIG CUTS IN BUDGET

Republican Leaders to Aid in New \$10,000,000 Saving in State Costs.

SCORES OF PROBLEMS

Legislature to Act Quickly on Constructive Measures of Importance.

LUSK FACES OPPOSITION

No Extra Direct Tax Possibly for Deficiency in School Salaries.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, Dec. 18.

Cut \$10,000,000 out of the budget, bringing the State's running expenses within its revenues for the first time in many years; put through a dozen important constructive measures; make the session short and snappy and avoid all partisan fights.

Gov. Miller and the Republican leaders have outlined such a policy for the guidance of the majorities of the two houses of the Legislature for the session of 1922, which will convene on January 4. The Governor is completing his annual message, which will bristle with economy demands.

The program presented offers many big features. The Governor showed the State a few things about how to run its business during the last session, when he was new in office. After a summer's preparation he now is ready to get real results.

The leaders are keen to avoid party rows, but they appear to have a little urgency outbreak to quell before they can get started. There is strong opposition to continuing Clayton R. Lusk as majority leader of the Senate, all growing out of the furor made last spring over the Senator's acceptance of a \$1,200 silver service from New York detectives whose bill he forced through the Legislature. The Republican leader, however, wants to try to make political capital out of the incident if Lusk remains as leader.

Candidates for Lusk's Place.

Those who are opposing Lusk are urging the selection of either Senator Charles C. Walton of Ulster or Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida. Walton was a candidate against Lusk a year ago. Both Walton and Davenport are experienced legislators. Several suggestions have been made for dealing with the situation. Unless the Governor takes a hand and stops the movement before the session meets, there may be a hard fight on the question. As far as known, the Governor's position is hands off; all though he stood sponsor for Lusk last year.

Political expediency will be a decided factor in determining policies this session. The Republican organization is out to make a record which will spell victory next autumn. Vindication of the Governor's policies is sought. Every move made during the winter in Albany will be considered in relation to the next session. The Governor has declared he does not care to be a candidate to succeed himself, but the prevailing opinion here is that he will be renominated. This is based on the belief that before the session has adjourned the party voters in this State will be of one voice in demanding he run again.

Important measures which are in process of formation in the hands of bill drafters and experts deal with a wide range of subjects, including tax reform, motion pictures, rents, automobile taxes and revenues, water power, training, the building situation in New York, improvement of the governmental machinery, conservation and a score of other problems.

Get through the regular session in 100 days, the leaders say. They will work with that in mind. The demand for a short session is because of the probable necessity of calling a special session next spring to deal exclusively with the proposed new charter for New York City to be prepared during the winter by the commission named by the Governor.

The Governor's economy plan has proved a big success. Senator Charles F. Hewitt, chairman of the State Budget committee, has stated that the budget for the coming year will be not more than \$125,000,000. That will represent a cut of \$10,000,000 from this year's figures and \$20,000,000 from the last year of Alfred E. Smith.

The first result which the public will see will be a decided reduction in taxes. It may not be necessary to impose the direct tax which was intended to provide for the increased salaries of teachers under the mandatory law passed last spring. The only direct tax needed would be to provide the \$10,000,000 needed for debt service and sinking fund charges. Retrenchment in governmental expenses will be demanded all along the line. The Governor has cut deep in one year's departmental expenditures.

Further reorganization of State departments, with consequent lopping off of duplicating functions, is under consideration. The proposed changes would consolidate the State Engineer's Department of Public Works, State Highway Commission and the State Architect's office all into a Department of Public Works. Such a change would consolidate several engineering and clerical staffs and make a tremendous saving.

The Republicans are safely in control of both houses, although their majority in the Assembly was cut down twenty-three votes in the election last autumn. This makes possible a Democratic filibuster with an insurgent Republican faction, if there is such a thing as the latter. For the first time in eight years the Assembly will convene without a Socialist member.

The new State Tax Commission is considering increasing the business corporation tax and simplifying the method for imposing the State tax on public service corporations. Telephone, gas and electrical companies now have to make seven or eight separate reports of their financial conditions to all many different State agencies. It is planned to adopt a scheme whereby only one report will be needed. Big savings will result by the consolidation of the State and the corporation.

One of the big features of the next session will be the Lockwood commission's programme dealing with the housing and building trade industry in New York. The important measures, as far as agreed upon, were outlined in this New York Herald yesterday. The trust law is to be strengthened and measures will be recommended curbing illicit combinations and making unlawful such price fixing, profiteering and combining as have been exposed by the Lockwood committee in the ranks of both employer and labor.

Every automobile owner in the State may be required soon to pay a tax of one cent on every gallon of gasoline he purchases. Imposition of this tax is being urged and considered seriously. This would give the State a big revenue. Such a tax is now imposed in Connecticut.

There will be other important legislation dealing with automobiles. Following a conference which members of the Tax Commission, in charge of the State automobile bureau, have held with automobile officials in adjoining States an agreement was made to work out a uniform law dealing with the entire subject. The proposal is to establish an interstate agreement whereby the motorist with a New York license would have the same privileges in New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and other nearby States that he has in New York. The fifteen day limit for operation in any of those States would be abolished. The arrangement would be reciprocal. Fees might have to be increased slightly to provide for the interstate license.

Amendments will be made to the State income tax law to make it conform to the Federal income statute. The leaders believe the State should give the same increased exemptions to married persons that the Federal Government has allowed on 1921 incomes.

Adoption of a water power policy setting forth the State's aims in relation to inland streams will be one of the big measures presented. This subject has been fought out for years. It is believed the Governor in a special message will propose for State control and leasing to private firms for operation.

Fight Over Five Cent Fare.

There is sure to be a big fight on the five cent fare issue. Democrats will insist on a measure providing the establishment of a Statewide five cent limitation. Senator George R. Pearson, Republican of Syracuse, is reported to be in favor of such a measure.

Legislation will have to be enacted carrying out the mandate of the voters expressed last election to change the constitution by providing a literacy test for voters and establishing children's courts, and courts of domestic relations.

Other amendments voted by the people provide for disposing of the old Erie canal between Rome and Berkshire and establishing new governing bodies in Nassau and Westchester counties.

Labor leaders have given notice to the legislative leaders that the motion picture censorship bill must be repealed. The picture industry is prepared for a state on this. Several bills will be shot into at the opening of the session wiping the censorship law off the books. The associations which forced it through last session will fight as vigorously as they can to retain it.

Demand will be made by labor also that the direct primary amendments adopted in the last session and provisions for inspection of the factory inspection force shall be repealed.

Soon after January 1, Governor Miller will appoint a conservation commissioner to succeed Ellis J. Staley of Albany, who has declined last autumn to the Supreme Court bench. John M. Burnham of Essex County is a leading candidate. Frank M. Williams, State Engineer, has been mentioned also for the post.

There will be the usual grist of bills dealing with home rule in New York, reorganization of the educational department and scores of other subjects which are here year after year.

M. I. T. Men, Poorly Fed, to Get Hot Drinks Free

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 18.

Hot cocoa or hot milk is to be served free every forenoon to any Massachusetts Institute of Technology student who wishes.

Dr. G. W. Morse, head of the medical department of the Institute, has discovered through a system of physical examinations that about 40 per cent. of the students are improperly nourished.

"Many of them," he said to-night, "are commuters and have to leave home early with a hurried bite of breakfast or a cake of chocolate eaten on the way in. They stand in the laboratory or sit in lectures all morning and between 11 and 12 o'clock they get dizzy or faint."

To relieve this condition Dr. Morse consulted the man who has the restaurant concession for the Institute, and he agreed to supply the hot drinks free, with a cracker which he said would be made especially for the students and would "contain plenty of vitamins."

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WOULD VEST RIGHT TO SPEND CITY CASH IN ELECTIVE BODY

Continued from First Page.

Hyman Hylan, who had been chairman of the Sinking Fund Commission for four years, replied:

"I think it is one of those funds where there is some question whether it is a sinking fund or not."

The committee's recommendation provides that the membership of the Board of Finance, while pro-rated to the various boroughs, shall be elected by a city wide vote. Assemblyman Theodore Stitt, Republican, of Brooklyn, dissented to that provision and recommended that each borough elect its own members.

Full Text of Report.

The full report of the committee follows:

"The committee deems it advisable at this time to report its conclusions as to some basic changes in the charter of the city of New York.

"The principal legislative powers of the city are now vested in the Board of Estimate, which is composed of the executive and administrative officers of the city. The committee proposes that the executive or spending power be separated from the appropriating power, and for this purpose recommends:

"(a) That a board of finance of nine members be elected by the city at large for six years, three to be elected every other year.

"(b) That the members although elected by the whole city be resident as follows: three in Manhattan, three in Brooklyn and one in each of the other boroughs.

"(c) That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Sinking Fund Commission be abolished, and all the powers of both boards over city funds be transferred to the Board of Finance.

"(d) That the Board of Finance, either upon the recommendation of the Mayor, or upon its own motion, have the power to abolish, modify or consolidate the various departments of the city.

"(e) That the Board of Finance have the power of confirmation over appointments to the Board of Taxes and Assessments, whose tenure of office is to be fixed like members of the Board of Education.

"(f) That the Board of Finance on the request of the Mayor or on its own motion have the power of removing city officers by a two-thirds vote.

"(g) That the Mayor transmit a budget for the support of the entire city and of county governments to the Board of Finance, and have the power to increase or decrease the same, subject to being overridden by a two-thirds vote.

"(h) That the office of President of the Board of Aldermen be abolished at the end of the term of the newly elected incumbent, the Board of Aldermen retaining its present powers and, like the Board of Finance, choosing its own officers.

"(i) That the purpose of insuring complete financial control in the new Board of Finance, all mandatory legislation for changing the charter of the city or for services of a purely local nature be repealed, and that further legislation of this character be effectually restrained by constitutional enactment.

"(j) That the Mayor, Comptroller and Borough Presidents retain their executive and administrative powers unimpaired.

"The new board should be chosen at the annual election in 1923 and prepare its first budget for the year 1924, since the budget for 1924 would be prepared before they come into office.

How Plan Will Work Out.

"The committee is of the opinion that if this plan be adopted it will:

"First—Separate the appropriating power from the spending power—the legislative from the executive. When a city rivals States in population objections to uniting these powers in States apply.

"Second—Furnish an opportunity for the city to become articulate—to speak directly and exclusively on the financial issue every two years.

"Third—Give the people a direct voice in the financial control of the city. Parliaments and legislatures are mostly concerned with appropriations. A vote for Mayor or Comptroller, or for the Board of Aldermen, gives no means for such an expression, and is usually given without the express purpose of securing some expenditure of the amount available, or supervision over its expenditure in the sense that States and nations have.

"Fourth—From the dignity and authority of the body and, owing to its limited membership, from the dignity and authority of the several members, and also by reason of its freedom from administrative duties, attract the best class of candidates available. It is hopeless to induce persons of high qualifications to undertake local administration by piecemeal. Nothing less than general control over the finances of the city will successfully induce such men.

"Fifth—Through the power of confirmation of members of the Board of Taxes and Assessments and the fixed tenure of office make them more independent of the Mayor, and hence in the performance of their important public duties and prevent the manipulation of the board to meet the necessities of an extravagant administration. The power of removal for cause will operate as a check on malfeasance in city officials.

"Sixth—Inspire civic interest and activity by vesting in the city the most important municipal power, and responsibilities of which the citizens of such a city must be conscious and nourish public spirit and develop intelligence on the fundamental matters of finance and expenditure, which are not now in any adequate way brought home to the voter when he gives expression to his views by the ballot.

"Seventh—Furnish an opportunity, lacking to the same administrative officers of the city to give adequate time and attention to administration.

"The urgent reasons for a change in the system of city government now in force are apparent, and may be summarized as follows:

"The maintenance of the city in a sound financial condition, with a credit equal to meeting its public necessities, is of the first importance to the municipality and its citizens and to the State. The city debt has increased every year since the city was organized. The gross funded debt in 1898 was \$344,000,000, of which \$212,000,000 had been incurred for non-revenue producing purposes. This debt (exclusive of general fund bonds) had increased in 1921 to \$1,246,000,000, of which \$825,000,000 was non-revenue producing. This debt, which is not computed in determining the debt limit.

"The tax levy has kept pace with the growth of the debt. The budget in 1898 was \$77,000,000 and in 1921 \$345,000,000, while the per capita charge for taxes has risen from \$23.12 in 1898 to \$59.77 in 1921.

"The tax roll has increased from upwards of \$3,000,000,000 in 1898 to \$10,186,207,279 in 1921, the rate of increase being reasonably uniform from 1904 to 1921, when the real estate assessment jumped from \$8,825,000,000 to \$9,372,000,000 in an attempt to keep within the debt and tax limit. The exact increases are not yet obtainable for the year 1922, but the preliminary estimates furnished the Comptroller by the Department of Taxes places the 1922 assessment at \$10,500,000,000.

Tax and Debt Limit.

"Without taking up now the pending questions relating to the debt limit and tax limit, it is beyond controversy that the city is using its entire taxing power for ordinary expenses. In the face of urgent needs for essential public service—schools, rapid transit, docks, markets and a marginal railway. Instead of furnishing evidence of the city's financial soundness, the rapid rise in assessments indicates the exhaustion of the city's credit, and a manipulation of the taxing power to conceal it. It may be added that in 1921 the city found it necessary for the first time to resort to the doubtful expedient of borrowing its tax limit. The current assessment rate is higher than the assessment of the year before, as heretofore practiced in other cities of the State, and the present Board indicates that the same doubtful expedient of increasing the taxing power will be resorted to in 1922 in an attempt to keep within the constitutional tax limit. The Comptroller has publicly advised the Board of Aldermen of the necessity of cutting \$10,000,000 out of the appropriation for schools to keep within such increased limit.

"Such a showing gives no promise of recovery under the present municipal organization, but foreshadows financial disaster.

"It is apparent from the number of amendments to the charter since its enactment in 1901 that it is not laid down on reasonably permanent lines. As appears by the session laws, the charter has been amended or modified by 1,656 separate laws, exclusive of general laws affecting the whole State. There were 116 such laws in 1920 and 82 in 1921. Many of these statutes fix the salary of city or county officers; 33 such statutes have been passed in the last four years. Five hundred and fifty-five amendments to the charter have been made by the Mayor since 1907, and by the Board of Aldermen since 1901. The charter has been amended or modified by 1,656 separate laws, exclusive of general laws affecting the whole State. There were 116 such laws in 1920 and 82 in 1921. Many of these statutes fix the salary of city or county officers; 33 such statutes have been passed in the last four years. 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